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Heritage Handbook

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Girl Guides
of Canada

Guides
du Canada



Parks
Canada

Parcs
Canada

This handbook contains suggestions, examples and ideas to help you qualify for a variety of Brownie and Guide badges and Pathfinder challenges connected with your heritage and nature.

Parks Canada, the federal government agency that operates our national parks, national historic parks and heritage canals, has prepared this book working closely with the Girl Guides of Canada. The purpose is to honour the Centennial of our first national park and to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Girl Guides of Canada-Guides du Canada in 1985.

As you work you will be examining the things that 100 Years of Heritage Conservation and the Girl Guide movement stand for.

Celebrate your national heritage!



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PART I YOUR HERITAGE

1. Your Family: You can find out a lot about your family from your parents or your grandparents. Try filling in the spaces on the family tree and answer the questions below.

1. How many aunts and uncles do you have?
How many cousins?
2. How many great aunts and great uncles do you have?
3. When did your family come to Canada?
4. Where did they come from?

FAMILY TREE OF

(19 -) (19 -) father (19 -)

sister (19 -) mother brother

(19 -) (19 -) father (19 -)

sister (19 -) mother brother

(-) (-) father (-)

sister (-) mother brother

2. Your Community

1. What native tribes inhabited your area?
2. What nationality were the first immigrants?
3. Where did the name of your town or city come from?

To find out about the day to day life of early pioneers in your area, visit a local historical museum or talk to your history teacher for hints on library sources.



Palace Grand Theatre, Klondike National Historic Sites, Dawson City, Yukon Territory

PART II CANADA'S NATURAL HERITAGE

1. Canada's National Parks

There are national parks in every province and territory of Canada. Each one represents some unique feature of our country. Choose a national park and find out about it. You can write to one of five Parks Canada regional offices listed on page 14 to get information about the national park nearest you. You might like to find out:

1. Why the one you chose was made into a park;
2. What special geographic features it has;
3. What special living things are found in the park; and
4. What visitors can do to enjoy the park.



The beaver is used as the symbol for Parks Canada.

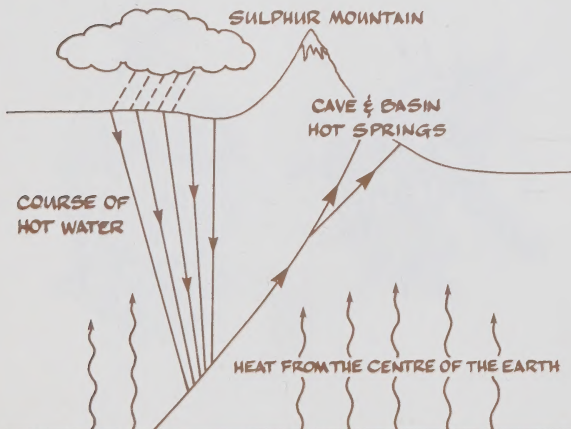
SOME OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS:

A. Banff National Park — Alberta

Escaping vapour attracted three passing railway workers to the Banff Cave & Basin hot springs in 1883. Through a steaming vent in the ground, William and Tom McCardell and Frank McCabe descended into the mist-filled Cave and saw for the first time its sulphurous pool. This and the Basin pool nearby contained hot mineral water then hailed as a miraculous treatment for scores of ailments. The McCardells and McCabe soon dreamt of turning their exciting discovery into a bathing resort that would make their fortune.

Suggested Projects

Go to the library and find out what you can about hot springs. Draw a diagram that explains how they work. Make a presentation to the members of your group.

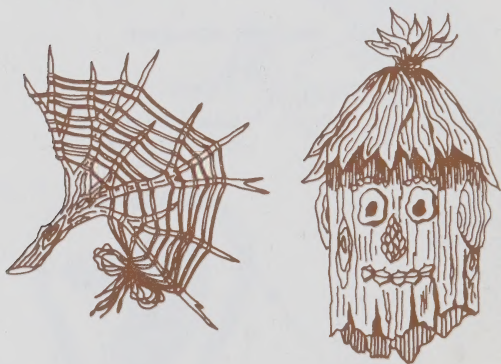


B. Grasslands National Park — Saskatchewan

The aim of Grasslands National Park is to preserve as much of the natural prairie as possible. One usually thinks of the prairie as being flatland, with dry soil and short, stubby grass, no trees and few animals other than the diminishing herds of Bison. In fact, much of the grassland has rich black soil, with luxuriant grasses, and though there are few trees other than the trembling aspen, there are hills and potholes and sloughs, and a great variety of wildlife, especially birds, and bright coloured flowers.

Suggested Projects

Using natural materials, especially grasses and rushes, make a wall-hanging, face-mask, outdoor weaving, or basket. Other materials suggested are weeds, mosses, seed pods, cones, driftwood, shells, bark, nuts, with string or burlap.



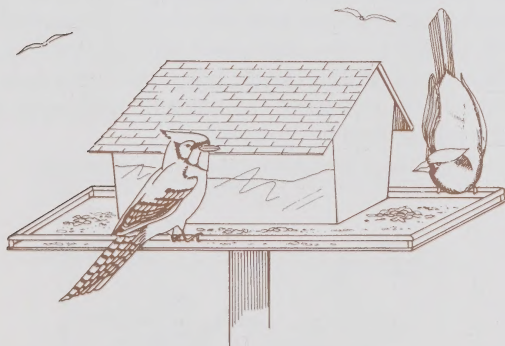
C. Point Pelee National Park — near Leamington, Ontario

Point Pelee is the southernmost part of Canada's mainland. It is at the same latitude as northern California. Point Pelee became a national park primarily because it is an outstanding area to observe migrating birds. More than three hundred species have been identified in the park. This mecca for bird watchers is also a staging area for the migration of the Monarch Butterfly which traverses the 55 km of Lake Erie on its annual flight to Mexico.

Suggested Projects

Go on an expedition to a park, conservation authority, or out in the country and identify as many species of birds as you can.

Set up a bird feeder and observe the kinds of birds that frequent it over a three week period.



D. Pukaskwa National Park — Marathon, Ontario

Pukaskwa National Park, on the north shore of Lake Superior, has been described as having 'wild, awesome and fascinating appeal'. In this wilderness park, only recently made accessible to the public, are many of North America's indigenous animals such as the Black Bear, Moose, Wolf, Woodland Caribou, and many other smaller animals. The wild shoreline of Pukaskwa is where the Canadian Shield meets the icy waters of Lake Superior. Logs which were transported from the forests to the pulp mills of North Western Ontario are now often thrown ashore during the legendary storms of the deepest and largest lake in the world.

Suggested Projects

Walk along a river, lake or sea-shore and collect pieces of driftwood. Imagine how they got to the shore. Create a driftwood sculpture from your most attractive piece. Let its shape guide you in your sculpting. You may use knives, nails or screws, glue, paint, to add any touches to your work. For a group project, find a large driftwood log or tree trunk, and using an axe, hatchet, chisel, saw and/or knife, carve a totem pole with symbols to represent the animals and birds that you might find in Pukaskwa.

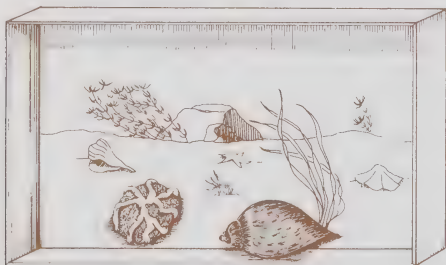


E. Forillon National Park — Quebec

If you look at a map of North America which shows physical features, you will see the Appalachian Mountains, stretching from Alabama in the United States all the way to the Gaspé Peninsula in Quebec. The dramatic earth movements that gave rise to the formation of these mountains are evident on the shoreline of the Gaspé, where Forillon National Park is located. Its cliffs of bare, ocean-worn rock, are the home of great colonies of gulls and other sea birds. Forillon is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and contains an extensive salt marsh, with rare and specially adapted plants.

Suggested Projects

Make a collection of rocks, shells, seaweeds, or feathers. Mount them for display in an interesting and attractive way. A diorama method of display could be used so that each specimen can be shown in its natural surroundings. For example, if you have a rock of volcanic origin, put a picture of a volcano behind it; if your feather is from a blue jay, mount it on a picture of the bird; shells could be displayed with a sandy beach background; or seaweeds against a blue-green sea background.

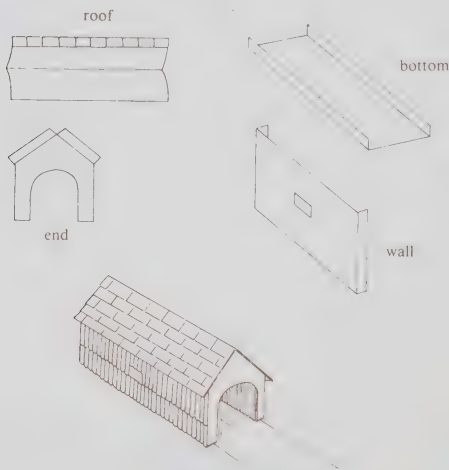


F. Fundy National Park — New Brunswick

Fundy National Park was founded in 1948 to preserve part of the Atlantic coastline along the Bay of Fundy, which is noted for its unusually high and fast-running tides. The park, 207 km², is also heavily forested, and has several beautiful rivers and waterfalls, with abundant wildlife and flora. The Forty-Five River is spanned by a covered bridge, for which New Brunswick is famous.

Suggested Projects

Using the directions given, or using your own researched design from New Brunswick, construct a model covered bridge from balsa wood or cardboard covered with match sticks. If possible, expand this model to include the river and its surroundings, and perhaps even little figures, a horse and buggy, or similar vehicle.



National Historic Parks & Heritage Canals

WESTERN REGION

Fort Rodd Hill
Fisgard Lighthouse Historic Site
St. Roch Historic Site
Fort Langley
Kitwanga Historic Site
Fort St. James
Rocky Mountain House

PRAIRIE REGION

Yukon Historic Sites
Klondike Historic Sites
Fort Walsh
Cypress Hills Massacre Historic Site
Motherwell
Battleford
Batoche
Fort Espérance
Lower Fort Garry
Riel House
Fort Prince of Wales
York Factory

ONTARIO REGION

Fort St. Joseph
Fort Malden
Woodside
Fort George
Butler's Barracks
Queenston Heights and Brock's Monument
Kingston Martello Towers
Bellevue House
Battle of the Windmill
Trent-Severn Waterway
Sault Ste Marie Canal
Fort Wellington
Rideau Canal
Bethune Memorial House

QUEBEC REGION

Fort Témiscamingue
Coteau-du-Lac
Sir Wilfrid Laurier House
Fort Chambly
Fort Lennox
Les Forges du Saint-Maurice
The Fortifications of Québec
Artillery Park
Cartier-Brébeuf
Point Lévis Fort No. 1
Battle of the Châteauguay
Louis S. Saint-Laurent
Chambly Canal
Carillon Canal
Saint-Ours Canal
Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue Canal
Lachine Canal
Jacques Cartier Monument
Shipbuilding in Québec
The Battle of the Ristigouche

ATLANTIC REGION

Beaubears Island
St. Andrews Blockhouse
Carleton Martello Tower
Survival of the Acadians
Fort Beauséjour
Fort Edward
Grand Pré
Fort Anne
Port Royal
Halifax Citadel
Prince of Wales Martello Tower
York Redoubt
Fortress of Louisbourg
Alexander Graham Bell
St. Peters Canal
Fort Amherst/Port La Joye
Province House
Port au Choix
L'Anse aux Meadows
Signal Hill
Cape Spear
Castle Hill
Ardgowan
Green Gable House



National Parks of Canada

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Pacific Rim | 9 Elk Island |
| 2 Mount Revelstoke | 10 Kluane |
| 3 Glacier | 11 Nahanni |
| 4 Yoho | 12 Wood Buffalo |
| 5 Kootenay | 13 Prince Albert |
| 6 Waterton Lakes | 14 Riding Mountain |
| 7 Banff | 15 Pukaskwa |
| 8 Jasper | 16 Georgian Bay Islands |



- 17 Point Pelee
- 18 St. Lawrence Islands
- 19 La Mauricie
- 20 Auyuittuq
- 21 Forillon
- 22 Kouchibouguac
- 23 Fundy
- 24 Kejimikujik

- 25 Prince Edward Island
- 26 Cape Breton Highlands
- 27 Gros Morne
- 28 Terra Nova
- 29 Grasslands
- 30 Northern Yukon
- 31 Mingan Archipelago

WESTERN REGION

Parks Canada
Room 520
220 Fourth Ave. SE
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3H8
(403) 231-4440

PRAIRIE REGION

Parks Canada
Confederation Bldg.
4th Floor
457 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1B5
(204) 949-2290

ONTARIO REGION

Parks Canada
111 Water St. E.
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 6S3
(613) 933-7951

QUEBEC REGION

Parks Canada
3 rue Buade, C.C. 6060
Haute Ville, Québec
G1R 4V7
(418) 648-4177

ATLANTIC REGION

Parks Canada
Upper Water Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1S9
(902) 426-3457

HEADQUARTERS

Parks Canada
10 Wellington Street
Les Terrasses de la
Chaudiere
Hull, P.Q.
K1A 0H4
(819) 997-2800

PART II CANADA'S NATURAL HERITAGE

2. Endangered Species

Find out about one of these special birds, mammals or plants. Write a short story or draw a picture. Be prepared to discuss your choice with your company.

What can you do to protect them?

BIRDS

White Pelican
Double-Crested
Cormorant
Peregrine Falcon
Piping Plover
Red-Shouldered
Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
Eastern Bluebird
Barn Owl
Caspian Tern
Great Grey Owl
Greater Prairie
Chicken
Whooping Crane
Burrowing Owl
Bald Eagle

MAMMALS

Eastern Mole
Fox Squirrel
Eastern Cougar
Black-Tailed
Prairie Dog
Right Whale
Swift Fox
Grizzly Bear
Newfoundland
Marten
Wood Bison
Mountain Beaver

12

Canada



35

Canada



PLANTS

Cucumber Tree
Swamp Rose Mallow
Prickly Pear Cactus
Sycamore Tree
Pitch Pine Tree
Pink coreopsis
Furbish Lousewort

Small White Lady
Slipper
Small Whorled
Pogonia
Blue Ash
Southern Maidenhair
Fern

For information on endangered species you can write to:

The National Museum of Natural Sciences
Metcalf & McLeod Sts.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

or

The Committee on the
Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

PART III CANADA'S CULTURAL HERITAGE

Our cultural heritage has been shaped by the blend of many cultures and their encounter with the natural environment. The original people, the Indians and Inuit, had the closest relationship to the land. Immigrants from all over the world have now joined the large populations of French and English settlers who have shaped our nation.

Parks Canada operates more than seventy national historic parks and nine heritage canals from coast to coast and is actively involved in preservation and restoration of historic sites and buildings of special architectural character.



1. National Historic Parks & Heritage Canals

- a) National historic parks can be designated for a variety of reasons. Some are forts, some were the homes of famous Canadians, some commemorate special events in our history, and some are architectural treasures.

Suggested Projects

Find out about the national historic parks in your region. (Check page 11).

Why are they historic?

What time in our history do they represent?

What can you see if you visit them?

Try to organize a field trip to one of these historic places to follow up on your presentation.



Fort George
Niagara-on-the-Lake

- b) There are nine heritage canals operated by Parks Canada. All of them played an important role in Canada's development. Today, several of them are recreation centres for boaters but at one time they were very important transportation routes.

Suggested Projects

Find out how a lock works. Make a diagram and use it to explain to your group how boats travel through a canal.

Find out why the Rideau Canal was built. What is a blockhouse and how many are there along the canal? How long is the Rideau and how many locks are there to pass through from one end to the other?



Rideau Canal

2. Folklore

Teach your company the following lullaby. Try dividing your group in three parts to sing in each language shown.

IROQUOIS LULLABY*

This lullaby can be sung in Iroquois, English or French. Alan Mills, who has collected and sung many Canadian folk songs, was the first to write it down. It was sung to him by the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, which is on the south side of the St. Lawrence west of Montreal. Try to accompany it with a very soft drum beat.

IROQUOIS LULLABY

The musical notation is written on two staves in 4/4 time. The melody is simple and repetitive, consisting of eighth and quarter notes. The lyrics are written below the notes, with horizontal lines indicating the pitch contour.

Ho ho — wa - ta - nay, Ho ho — wa - ta - nay
Sleep, sleep, — lit - tle one, Sleep, sleep, — lit - tle one,
Do, do, — mon pe - tit, Do, do, — mon pe - tit,

Ho, ho — wa - ta - nay, Ki - yo - ke - na, Ki - yo - ke - na.
Sleep, sleep, — lit - tle one, O, go to sleep, O go to sleep.
Do, do — mon pe - tit, Et bonne nu - it, Et bonne nu - it.

*Reprinted from *Canada's Story in Song* by permission of Edith Fowke."

3. Native Culture

Canada had a diverse collection of native cultures. Find out what tribe inhabited your part of the country. Many legends, names and symbols still have a place in our society.

Here is a sample of one Indian legend from the Wikwemikong Reserve on Manitoulin Island.

WHY THE BEAVER HAS A BROAD TAIL*

One day a beaver and a muskrat were playing happily in the water. What fun they had paddling around and diving in the cool, clear water.

The beaver paused and listened for a moment. He said to himself, "My, what a nice sound the muskrat's tail makes, when it hits the water. How I wish I had a tail like that. My tail doesn't make any noise at all."

The beaver went over to the muskrat "Hello, muskrat," he said, "Do I ever like the nice sound, that your tail makes, when it strikes the water — my, how I wish I had a tail like yours. Could we trade tails for just a little while?"

And so the muskrat agreed and the two exchanged tails.

How excited and happy the beaver was with his new tail. He turned this way and that way, admiring his new tail.

He jumped into the water. He smiled happily as his new tail struck the water. It was a beautiful sound.

The muskrat stood at the edge of the water watching the beaver splash and play. He began to feel sorry about lending his tail. He wanted his own tail back.

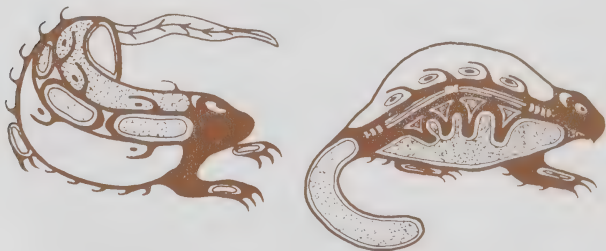
When the beaver came out of the water, the muskrat asked for the return of his tail, for he just couldn't bear to be without it any longer.

But the beaver had no intention of giving the tail back to the muskrat. The beaver quickly ran into the bush. The poor muskrat now knew that the beaver had tricked him. He knew now that the beaver had no intention of ever returning it. He was very, very unhappy.

The muskrat chased after the beaver, crying and pleading for the return of his tail.

“Beaver bring that tail back, so that I can carry it around, too.”

He pleaded with the beaver over and over again but it was no use. The beaver would not give him back the tail — so that is how the beaver got his flat, broad, tail — and he still has it to this day.



*Taken from “Why the Beaver Has a Broad Tail” by Mary Lou Fox, published by *Highway Book Shop, Cobalt, Ontario.*

4. Great Canadians

Find out about any of the following famous Canadians. Do a play, short life story, or bring in some of their stories or artwork to show your company.

Robert Service

Jack Miner

Grey Owl

Margaret Lawrence

Group of Seven

Marylee Stephenson

A. MacKenzie

Nellie McClung

Emily Carr

Catherine Parr Traill

Pauline Johnson

Lucy Maud Montgomery

Frère Marie-Victorin

Robert Bateman

Ernest Thompson Seton

Farley Mowat

Pierre Berton

Susanna Moodie

H. D. Green

Donald E. Waite

J. E. Sutton

Mazo de la Roche

Jeanne Sauvé

Lynn Johnson

Fernand Séguin

John A. Macdonald



*Sir John A. Macdonald,
Bellevue House*

Some national historic parks and sites honouring famous Canadian figures are:

MOTHERWELL HOMESTEAD National Historic Park (W.R. Motherwell) — Abernethy, Sask.

RIEL HOUSE National Historic Park (Louis Riel) — St. Vital, Manitoba.

WOODSIDE National Historic Park (boyhood home of William Lyon Mackenzie King, Canada's 10th Prime Minister) — Kitchener, Ontario.

BROCK'S MONUMENT National Historic Park (Major-General Sir Isaac Brock) — Queenston, Ontario.

BELLEVUE HOUSE National Historic Park (home of Sir John A. Macdonald) — Kingston, Ontario.

BETHUNE MEMORIAL HOUSE (Dr. Norman Bethune) — Gravenhurst, Ontario.

SIR WILFRED LAURIER HOUSE National Historic Park (Canada's 7th Prime Minister) — Ville-des-Laurentides, Québec.

CARTIER-BRÉBEUF National Historic Park (Jacques Cartier & Jean de Brébeuf) — Québec City, Québec.

LOUIS S. SAINT-LAURENT National Historic Park (Canada's 12th Prime Minister) — Compton, Québec.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL National Historic Park (inventor of telephone) — Baddeck, Nova Scotia.

Activity

From the information about one of these parks or sites, or from books about the famous Canadian they represent, plan a short play or skit of an incident in their life. If possible, make costumes and scenery to fit the period of the play.



May the Great Spirit



sunshine



work



into



to bring



our hearts.

Canada